SIGNAGE – SMALL ARMS

Firing Point Markers: Firing points (foxhole/prone) should be marked with a sign indicating which lane they are associated with. This lane marker should be identical to the downrange lane markers.

Downrange Lane Markers: Each lane should have lane markers on both the left and right at the far end of each lane.

Range Limit Markers: Limit marker equipment is required for rifle ranges (i.e., CPQC, ARF, AFF, MRF, SFF, MPMG, ISBC, and IPBC). The limit marker equipment may require red and/or white lighting. If red lighting is required, it will be located on the sign post. If white lighting is required, it will be located so that it shines up onto the actual sign. The limit marker equipment will require the installation of one 120V, 20A, GFCI power receptacle. This receptacle may be located at the bottom of the sign post, on the white light fixture, or on the front wall of the protective berm if the berm is provided with a wall. Marker configuration, size, and electrical loads will be coordinated with the user (range operations officer) in order to determine the needs for the specific design. The limit marker equipment will be powered by a circuit originating in the ROC or a nearby emplacement, depending on whether the range is a maneuverable or non-maneuverable range,. For non-maneuverable ranges (ranges with fixed firing positions i.e., CPQC, ARF, MRF,

etc.), a switch will be installed in the ROC that will allow range personnel to operate the limit marker equipment. For maneuverable ranges (ranges with variable firing positions i.e., IPBC, ISBC, etc…) there will not be control of limit markers from the ROC/Tower. Control of limit marker lighting will be through a switch rated circuit breaker in a target emplacement load center near the limit marker. Boundary and limit marker equipment shall be placed on circuits separate from those serving target equipment. See TC 25-8 for more details. The location of the limit markers are based on target layouts, the range SDZ and any deviations required by the installation.

Emplacement Marking (Numbering). Each emplacement should be clearly numbered (on the inside wall of the emplacement), so it can be identified with the specific lane in which it is located and its distance from the firing line. All wiring--electrical or fiber optics--will be tagged (at the interface points) with the respective emplacement number.